Bijlage 1: Oral Statement zoals uitgesproken door Minister Ploumen op 10 oktober 2015 tijdens het Development Committee:

1. Now comes the hard part, now comes the work. Carrying out the SDG agenda means putting up a big tent – big enough to shelter everybody, leaving nobody out in the cold. To withstand high winds and heavy rain, this tent will need strong poles – such as the World Bank Group. What will it take for the World Bank Group to be a center pole of the SDG tent? I have three precepts today: seek out risk, bring businesses along and do no harm.

2. First, seek out risk. Target the world's hotspots, because where things are difficult, that is where you can make a difference. In the nineties, when the tremors of war shook many of our Constituency's countries to their very foundations, the Bank was there to help them pick up the pieces. Not as a humanitarian agency, but fully in its role as a multilateral development bank – a bank though that knows the road to development starts somewhere in the no man's land between war and peace. I want the World Bank Group to play that role in today's Balkans, the MENA region – we spoke about the proposed strategy earlier. I support that strategy and I think it has an excellent premise: if you don't have the right tools, you invent them – you make yourself fit for purpose.

3. Second, bring businesses along. We made a start in May, when we had a great World Bank event with the private sector in Rotterdam. But we should not stop there. What happened in Rotterdam, should not stay in Rotterdam. The view that the relationship with the private sector has to be a fickle one is completely outdated – companies will not leave you at the first sign of trouble. For example, last July more than 30 of them accompanied me on a trade mission to the three countries hit hardest by Ebola, to find opportunity amid fragility.

4. Third and last, do no harm. When you say World Bank comparative advantage, I say not just money and know-how, I also say safeguards. While the latest safeguards proposals show the progress of our work, the draft clearly remains a work in progress. That is why I will continue to push for safeguards that are both more streamlined and stronger. The framework needs more work when it comes to human rights, in particular labor standards, gender equality and LGBT rights.

5. Let me conclude. Of course, while on the SDGs we need the Bank to go for broke, we don't want it to actually go broke. For IBRD, the Board has laid out a careful and consensual process to determine exactly how many resources the Bank needs and what its role entails – let's honor this agreement. For IDA, we are also in need of an orderly process – that is why the current discussions about leveraging its equity should be integrated into the upcoming replenishment talks. However, whether we talk about IBRD or IDA's billions, we should not forget about the trillions – about our new paradigm that aid should serve to catalyze domestic resources and private flows. That was the essence of Addis and, together with the SDGs, this makes for a huge agenda, it makes for an inspiring agenda. High time to go from agenda to action. After all, as Mario Vargas Llosa has said, accomplishing anything great requires 10% inspiration and 90% perspiration. Thank you.

Bijlage 2: Written Statement namens de Nederlandse Kiesgroep voor het Development Commitee van 10 oktober 2015:

DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Joint Ministerial Committee of the Boards of Governors of the Bank and the Fund on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries

Lima, 10 October 2015

Statement by Lilianne Ploumen

Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation

of the Kingdom of the Netherlands,

representing the constituency comprising Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Georgia, Israel, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Romania and Ukraine

Introduction

1. In many ways, 2015 is an important year for international development. This September, we adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – ambitious objectives the international community will strive to achieve by 2030. This December, we expect to come to an agreement in Paris in order to combat climate change. The Development Committee (DC) is thus meeting at a pivotal moment. Our constituency underscores the importance of the 2030 Agenda and emphasises the crucial role international financial institutions (IFIs) will have in helping countries achieve the Goals.

2. At the same time, it is important that we do not lose sight of short-term challenges in the pursuit of our long-term objectives. Firstly, within the ranks of our constituency, members have been affected by fragility. Several are confronted with poor growth prospects and structural challenges. We especially welcome the continued engagement of both the World Bank Group (WBG) and the IMF in addressing economic challenges in Ukraine and Moldova. In line with actual demand we call upon the One World Bank Group to boost its efforts, both in the form of lending and advisory services, in all countries in our constituency.

3. Secondly, the continuing unrest in the Middle East and North Africa demands the urgent attention of the WBG. Conflict, social turmoil and uncertain economic prospects have led to a deterioration of an already fragile situation. While this should not cause the WBG to lose sight of often equally fragile and poorer countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, it is imperative that the WBG direct substantial and urgent efforts towards the MENA region, in particular those countries most in need. Measures should focus on building the resilience of countries affected by fragility and conflict, resulting in large numbers of refugees and internally displaced persons. We call upon the WBG to direct its attention to creating economic opportunities in this region, supporting the creation of an enabling environment for the private sector and focusing on youth employment. We encourage the WBG to collaborate as closely as possible with the IMF, other MDBs and UN agencies to promote synergies and avoid duplication.

The World Bank Group Support for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

4. Our constituency welcomes the discussion of the WBG’s role in the 2030 Agenda. We welcome the 2030 Agenda for its improved universality, its focus on inclusion and sustainability and its multidimensional approach. The SDGs provide an unprecedented opportunity to align the development strategies of the WBG, the IMF, the UN, other international financial institutions, as well as other relevant actors such as national bodies, the private sector and civil society.

5. With its capacity to catalyse funds, build bridges between the public and private sector and function as a 'solutions bank', the WBG remains a vital actor on the stage of global development. We are pleased the WBG is focusing on enabling the transition from fragility to stability. We acknowledge that building climate resilience and economic development are interlinked, as the effects of climate change could threaten to nullify previous development gains.

6. In light of the 2030 Agenda, the WBG should clearly position itself in the changing international development field. The appearance of new international public actors has offered opportunities for new collaboration, synergy and divisions of labour. Changing private capital flows have changed the landscape of international development finance, offering new opportunities for attracting finance. This changing environment calls for a strategic analysis and long-term vision of the WBG's role.

7. Our constituency reaffirms the importance of the broad and ambitious *Financing for Development* (FfD) agenda in general and the Addis Tax Initiative in particular. ODA alone will not be enough to deliver with regards to the SDGs. We stress the importance of supporting developing countries in building capacity, especially relating to domestic resource mobilisation (DRM), public financial management and curbing illicit financial flows. We encourage efforts by both the WBG and the IMF in these three specific areas, through strengthening national policies and ensuring international policy reforms are supportive of sustainable development.

8. Private sector involvement in the 2030 Agenda is crucial to its success. Opportunities generated by dynamic private sectors help create resilient communities in developing countries, particularly by providing employment for young people and women. We encourage the WBG, and especially the IFC and MIGA, to consider innovative ways of generating external funds and encourage private investment in developing countries. On the one hand, this entails robust support to creating an enabling environment and reducing perceived risk. On the other hand, private finance should be mobilized through innovative financing instruments such as the Global Infrastructure Facility (GIF).

Investing in evidence

9. Our constituency welcomes the WBG's discussion of the importance of data. In the last decade, the spread of digital technology has spurred the production, availability and quality of data. However, the lack of basic statistics from developing countries threatens to distort our perception of their social and economic realities. At the same time, statistics are important for determining and assessing development policies and programmes. We consider data to be at the core of decision-making processes. More specifically, our constituency affirms the importance of measurable progress towards the WBG's twin goals and towards the SDGs. Progress needs to be monitored in order to assess whether strategies and programmes are having an impact.

10. In order to properly monitor progress and attain ownership over their development trajectory, countries need to augment their statistical capacity and remove unnecessary policy constraints. We call upon the WBG and the IMF to work in close collaboration with other actors, such as the UN and national statistical agencies, not only towards data availability, but also data consistency and data accuracy.

Global Monitoring Report 2015

11. Our constituency welcomes the discussion of the Global Monitoring Report, including its tracking of progress in achieving the Millennium Development Goals. We can be proud that the main goal of halving extreme poverty has been reached.

12. We share the WBG's analysis of the importance of changes in global demography to social and economic development. Demographic developments offer both opportunities and challenges. We call upon the WBG to take into account demographic developments in its policy-making process. Furthermore, we encourage the WBG to come up with innovative policy reforms to mitigate the socio-economic impact of an aging population, including more active participation of women on the labour market.

WBG reforms

13. We commend the WBG for its new procurement policy and its inclusion of non-price-related criteria such as quality and sustainability. We expect the WBG's new policies to raise the bar globally in terms of procurement accountability, transparency, integrity and sustainability.

14. Our constituency continues to actively engage with the WBG's efforts to improve its safeguard policies. The safeguard policies constitute vital checks and balances ensuring projects harm neither communities nor the environment and contribute to the twin goals of ending extreme poverty and ensuring shared prosperity. We consider broad support and stakeholder consultations, including with civil society, to be a vital part of this process.

15. The latest draft shows progress, but needs some improvement and more ambitious language when it comes to human rights, especially regarding labour standards, gender equality and LGBTI rights. The WBG can play an important role in empowering countries to fulfill their international commitments in this regard. We enourage WBG to pay special attention to the implementation of the framework and to, as part of its core business and from its core budget, building countries' implementation capacity. Compliance throughout the lifecycle of the project is key, including sufficient capacity at country level to monitor implementation.

16. Our constituency is committed to improving the voice of developing countries in the WBG, taking into account representation and responsiveness. We firmly believe any decision on a capital increase should be based on the consensual outcome of the upcoming discussions of

a vision on the future position of the WBG in the international development landscape and a dynamic formula.

17. Our constituency reiterates its confidence that recent reforms have made the WBG fit for purpose. The Global Practices and Cross-Cutting Solutions Areas have helped recalibrate the WBG's strategy towards those topics that need attention the most. We call upon management to ensure that the WBG actively continues to retain this focus, including by addressing staff concerns about some of the after-effects of the reorganization, and concentrates on delivering concrete results with regards to the twin goals of ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity. The poorest countries, especially those affected by fragility and conflict, are of special concern.

18. Our Constituency continues to support the WBG's modernization strategy, including its measures to decentralize and move Global Practices closer to its clients. Countries in our Constituency have expressed interest in hosting regional offices that will help ensure a better dissemination of the WBG's knowledge and expertise.

Bijlage 3: Communiqué van het Development Commitee van 10 oktober 2015:

Development Committee Communiqué

Joint Ministerial Committee of the Boards Of Governors of the Bank and the Fund on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries

Lima, Peru, October 10, 2015

1. The Development Committee met today, October 10, 2015, in Lima.

2. Global growth remains weak, and the downside risks for the second half of 2015 and 2016 have risen. A moderate recovery in high-income countries is still continuing, but prospects of tighter financing conditions, slowing trade, and renewed weakness in commodity prices are weighing on confidence in many developing countries. We call on the World Bank Group (WBG) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to monitor risks and vulnerabilities closely, to enhance their assistance to countries to support growth and build resilience, and to play their countercyclical role when needed.

3. Given the scale of the current refugee and migrant crisis, we call for targeted support, in collaboration with the UN and other partners, in addressing the challenges for countries and regions in turmoil, especially in the Middle East and North Africa, but also in other fragile and conflict states.

4. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) chart a new course for development for the next 15 years. The SDGs are universal, integrated, and align with the WBG's corporate goals. Building on the Billions to Trillions discussion at the last Spring Meetings we endorse the WBG's role and support for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This will involve convening, connecting and coordinating with governments, UN, IMF, MDBs, and the WTO, private sector and civil society to mobilize the financing needed; deliver development solutions at country, regional, and global levels, including through South-South cooperation. We stress the need to focus on inclusive growth, jobs, infrastructure, human development and health systems, and to deepen the WBG's engagement in fragile and conflict states. Private sector development is crucial to achieving the SDGs. We call on the IFC and MIGA to play a more catalytic role to mobilize private sector investment and finance for development. We welcome the steps the WBG has taken to enhance its effectiveness and delivery to respond to strong demand, through operational reforms and optimizing the use of its balance sheets

and external resources. We recognize that the WBG must remain adequately resourced to meet its goals and to contribute to the SDGs and climate agendas.

5. IDA remains a critical tool to achieve the WBG's goals and the SDGs and we look forward to continued strong IDA replenishments and further consideration of options to generate additional IDA financial capacity while ensuring continued focus on the poorest countries.

6. We welcome the IMF's support for the 2030 Agenda, including its decision to increase access to concessional lending facilities, and its work to boost economic resilience and sustain global economic and financial stability.

7. We urge the WBG and the IMF to scale up their support to developing countries to improve domestic resource mobilization, public financial management and to curb illicit finance. Illicit finance and the underlying activities, including tax evasion, corruption, criminal activities, collusion, represent a major drain on the resources of developing countries. We welcome their plans to work jointly to build capacity for developing countries, including on international tax issues.

8. Climate change and natural disasters put hard-earned development gains at risk, particularly for the poor and vulnerable. Smart policy and investment choices can help transition to economic growth paths that reduce poverty while preserving the environment. We urge the WBG to scale up its technical and financial support and mobilize resources to assist countries in assessing climate risks and opportunities, to address the drivers of climate change, and to build resilience. We look forward to an updated report on Disaster Risk Management in Spring 2016. We call on the WBG to enhance its support for small states in building resilience against and mitigating the impact of natural disasters and climate change, which are among the greatest challenges faced by these countries. We look forward to a successful COP21 meeting in Paris.

9. We reaffirm our commitment to gender equality, critical to ending poverty, boosting shared prosperity, and building more inclusive societies. We look

forward to the implementation of a new WBG gender strategy aimed at closing persistent gender gaps.

10. The Global Monitoring Report has proven its value in tracking progress in achieving the MDGs and we are confident it will play a similar role for the SDGs. The latest GMR shows that changes in global demography will profoundly affect the trajectory of global development during the 2030 Agenda period. With the right policies, demographic change can help growth both in developing and developed economies. We urge the WBG to take demographic challenges into account in its work to support development policies.

11. We stress the importance of strengthening data quality and coverage, and its availability for policy making and for monitoring and implementing the SDGs. We call on the WBG and the IMF to increase their support to developing countries in building national data capacity and investing in evidence.

12. We welcome the Report of the 2015 Shareholding Review and agree to the shareholding review principles and the Roadmap for its implementation, including further consideration of the WBG's long term role. We commit to implementing the Roadmap, including agreement on a dynamic formula by the 2016 Annual Meetings, based on the guidance set out in the report. We stress the critical importance of wider reforms to strengthen WBG responsiveness to its members and their voice and representation in its governance. We will continue to promote diversity and inclusion to reflect better the global nature of the WBG.

13. Delivering transformative development solutions requires a focus on results, support for implementation, and fiduciary and safeguards policies to manage risks. This will ensure responsiveness to client needs and deliver sustainable development outcomes. We welcome the new procurement framework approved in July 2015 and look forward to successful completion of the review and update of the World Bank's environmental and social framework.

14. The Committee expressed its appreciation to the Government of the Republic of Peru for hosting the Annual Meetings. We thanked Mr. Marek Belka, President of the National Bank of Poland, for his valuable and outstanding leadership and

guidance as Chairman of the Committee during the past four years, and welcomed his successor, Mr. Bambang Brodjonegoro, Minister of Finance of Indonesia.

15. The next meeting of the Development Committee is scheduled for April 16, 2016, in Washington, D.C.